FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KABUL REPORTS FURTHER POISON ATTACKS ON AFGHAN SCHOOLS

LD121540 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] According to the plans of reactionary, colonialist and imperialist countries, headed by the foul plans of U.S. imperialism's espionage organization, once again a number of their base and menial servants today, as in past days, spread a toxic substance in Kabul's boys and girls schools and homes. As a result of this attack, 350 students and a large number of personnel at the 'Ayashedorani, Jamhoryat, Soraya, and Ariana schools, boys and girls schools in Khairkhanaminah, the Kabul crafts school, the Enqlab lycee, Sardarjan Khan in Qalewahed, the Shashid, Afshar, Gawhari, Sa'duddin Ansari and the Sayed-Jamaluddin schools, the Darulma'lemin girls dormitory at Kabul University and the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan have been affected by toxic substances.

The affected persons were sent to hospitals where they were given treatment. A hospital doctor, in answer to BAKHTAR reporter's question as to what sort of preliminary aid should be given to the affected persons before coming to the hospital, said: It would be good to place a wet cloth on the mouth and forehead of the patient, as this will prevent the deterioration of the patient to certain extent. Haste should be used in bringing the patient to the hospital.

According to the explanations given by the city's doctors, the affected persons are in no danger. A large number of them are being sent home after hospitalization and treatment.

AFP REPORTAGE ON DEVELOPMENTS IN KABUL

Rumors of Coup

OW121435 Paris AFP in English 1420 GMT 12 Jun 80

[By Jean-Francois le Mounier]

[Text] Islamabad, June 12 (AFP)--Rumours are sweeping the Afghan capital Kabul of a possible coup against, or at least replacement of, President Babrak Karmal, according to reports from diplomatic sources reaching here today. But diplomats in Kabul were also stressing that there were no definite indications, and attributed the rumours to an often hysterical atmosphere, the sources said.

The diplomats also wrote that there were no signs that a Moslem mohajedin guerrilla attack on Kabul [words indistinct] rebel activity in the capital had been rather feeble for several days and was not affecting daily life, they added. At the same time tension remained extremely high, fueled by [word indistinct] measures including the stationing of tanks at strategic points and increased Soviet patrols, stepped up on Tuesday for the first time for several weeks.

Reports that school drinking water in Kabul had been poisoned had added to the tension, the diplomats added. One report quoting reliable sources said more than 100 young girls were seen lying on the ground at the Malalai secondary school, and were taken to hospital by ambulances and private cars in relays. A poisoning epidemic said to have hit many schools began around last Sunday. Diplomats said they knew of three certain deaths.

Afghan authorities have accused "imperialist" forces of poisoning the water because most pupils wanted to attend classes and refused to take part in anti-government demonstrations. But according to the rebels the "puppet government" wanted to punish demonstrating pupils and stop them going onto the streets.

The diplomats stressed that main highways in Afghanistan were no longer safe. The sale of bus tickets for the journey from Kabul to Jalalabad in eastern Afghanistan stopped six days ago, and a convoy was said to have been attacked on Sunday between Kabul and Qandahar in southern Afghanistan's Vardak Province. In Kabul, the people of Vardak were said to have attacked the convoy in response to a bombardment of the village of Jeghat on June 3. The rebels were also said to be in command of the Surkh bridge near Maidan, and to have captured the Soviet officer in charge of the convoy.

The diplomatic reports confirmed that the large cities of Herat and Qandahar were under martial law, which was imposed in 1978 and has never officially been lifted. Afghan national radio had announced that a senior government official, Colonel Aslam Watanjar, had gone to Qandahar for the second time in a week to attend to "party and government affairs," the diplomats added. This was a new sign of the marked tension in Qandahar, observers here commented.

Factional Fighting in Party

HK121215 Hong Kong AFP in English 1145 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 12 Jun (AFP)--Factional conflict within the ruling Afghan People's Democratic Party has now manifested itself in street fighting and killings, travellers arriving from the Afghan capital said here today. Five members of the Parcham faction of the party were killed on Tuesday in Kabul, an Afghan traveller said. The traveller, who asked not to be identified by name said that the killing was done by the supporters of the rival Khalq faction.

On Tuesday four Russian soldiers were also killed in the city in two different incidents, a traveller said. Three Russians were killed when a hand grenade was thrown at them near the Soviet residential complex at Microrayan. Another Russian, who was later identified as a soldier, was kidnapped and hacked to death, the travellers said. There was, however, no independent confirmation.

Another Afghan traveller confirmed the poisoning of Kabul school children and said that an unspecified number of them have died. He said his wife had visited the school yesterday and was told that several students died after being admitted to hospital. The government owned Kabul radio had announced yesterday that 480 students were poisoned in several city schools and were admitted to hospital. He could not say who was using the poison gas, but suspected that it was the work of the Russians. He said that the Education Ministry had put notices all over Kabul school and colleges saying that from next Tuesday exams would start. "But no one is bothering...Except for the children of the party members no one attends school any more", he said.

Life in the city was normal, but Kabul residents were afraid and apprehensive that something big would happen, he said. Another Afghan traveller said that he had heard sounds of gun fire and explosions from north-west of the city. He was told that the rebels were fighting with the Russians in the Paghman-Carikar Mountain Range, north-west of Kabul he said.

Roundup of Events

HK111504 Hong Kong AFP in English 1433 GMT 11 Jun 80

[By Jean-Francois le Mounier]

[Text] Islamabad, 11 Jun (AFP)--Soviet-installed President Babrak Karmal appears increasingly isolated on the Afghan political scene, Western analysts agree here. Deep-seated antagonism between rival factions of the communist party itself have, if anything, increased since the violent repression of student protest last month.

One Western source in Kabul reported that 20 people had died in the capital over the past two weeks in clashes between President Karmal's Parcham and Khalq factions supporting the late president Nur Mohammad Taraki, who preceded Hafizollah Amin, executed in last December's Soviet-backed coup. The source added that double this figure were thought to have died in the southern town of Qandahar.

Speaking to a delegation from Western Paktia Province here on Monday, Mr. Karmal recognized his regime was currently encountering problems but accused the United States, China, Britain and "regional reactionary forces" of being behind the trouble. The president said "everyone wanted to carve up Afghanistan, share the spoils and wipe the country from the map."

A Kabul diplomatic source reported that Mr Karmal spent more and more time closeted in the palace under heavy Soviet guard, adding that rumour had it he suffered from serious bouts of depression. One Afghan refugee said that the president's own father had refused on two occasions to allow him in his house, for coming "surrounded by Russians".

Western diplomatic sources in the Afghan capital agree that the Afghan Army's situation and morale are deteriorating rapidly. Reports said that the only division spared serious discipline problems, the 17th armoured, had lost 80 tanks since this spring: 50 in clashes round Herat and 30 at Ghazni. The Soviets were reported to have staunched this gap with 18 tanks and MI-24, MI-25 and MI-8 helicopters.

A rebel source claimed meanwhile that seven Afghan unit commanders had refused to hand over their command to replacements recently appointed by the government. Kabul reportedly abandoned any plans to discipline the officers.

The civilian situation is reportedly no brighter for the government, with Western diplomats reporting that though schools are open "few" students attend classes. At Kabul's agriculture college, 30 of its 160 students were reported attending lectures. In other schools and colleges, the only classes drawing crowds were Islamic studies, with students busy chanting verses from the Koran.

Socially the situation was tense. 900 workers had returned to their posts at the Gulbarar textile factories north of Kabul, but some 6,000 refused to report for work claiming they had received death threats. In a Kabul plastic plant, a worker arrested on May 31 for refusing to accept shoes provided by the Soviet Union, was released after heated demonstrations by his colleagues. The following day, the entire workforce handed back the Soviet-donated shoes. Fearing further trouble, the factory manager called the police but the workers returned quietly to their jobs.

On June 3, some 100 young Water and Electricity Ministry employees demonstrated peacefully at the ministry against conscription. Diplomats reported that all were drafted regardless and that boys as young as 16 were believed to be forced into the army.

Soviet troops reportedly had their work cut out dealing with rebel forces. Diplomatic reports here said that increasing contingents of mojahedin had infiltrated Kabul suburbs over recent weeks, though they felt reports from New Delhi putting rebel troops around Kabul at 10,000 to 20,000 were exaggerated.

The Soviet commander in Kabul had stepped up the security net round the capital and launched clean-up operations to the north, northwest, east and southeast.

Diplomats reported that everyone in Kabul had noticed an increase in Soviet troop movements and that on June 3, the Koh Daman, Shamali, Guldarra and Chakardarra village suburbs were bombed with "heavy" loss of life and damage.

One witness reported counting 40 burnt-out vehicles on a 100-km (60 mile) stretch of the road north out of the capital. Word reached Kabul of two attacks on the road south on May 31: Two petrol tankers were destroyed in a convoy passing Kabul, while another convoy was forced to abandon 70 vehicles to the mojahedin at Dew Shopan, in Hemand province.

The overall picture painted by Western diplomats is of increasing fighting all over Afghanistan, with clashes taking on far bloodier proportions and the Soviets using blanket bombing to wipe out rebel pockets.

REPORTAGE ON SOVIET, GUERRILLA FIGHTING IN PROVINCES

AFP Soviet Bombing in North

BK1300730 Hong Kong AFP in English 0712 GMT 13 June 80

[Tex] New Delhi, 13 Jun (AFP)--Soviet Migs, aided by artillery fire devastated all the villages and residential places from Paghman to Pule Matak, north of Kabul, PTI news agency reported today. The agency, quoting highly reliable reports reaching the Indian capital said that thousands of Afghans, residing in the 60 KMS (36 miles) stretch have fled to Kabul.

Heavy fighting was still going on between the rebels aided by Afghan Army deserters and the Soviet-backed Afghan Government troops near the Paghman-Carikar Mountain Range, 20 kms (12 miles) from the Afghan capital, PTI said confirming earlier reports received from travellers.

PTI named the places where fierce fighting was going on: They are: Shakr Darah, Gul Darah, Parza, Istalif, Sinjit Darah, Charikar and Pule-Matak.

Hundreds of residential houses in the areas have been destroyed. No accurate estimate of civilian casualties is available, but they are believed to run into hundreds. The agency said muffled roar of bombing and shelling can be heard in Kabul itself.

Russian transport aircrafts were touching down and taking off at Kabul "almost every few minutes", apparently loaded with fresh supplies of arms and ammunition and reinforcements for Russian and Afghan Government troops, PTI said.

Rebel Movements in Jalalabad

TA121635 London BBC World Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Jun 80

[From "World News"]

[Text] A British reporter who spent 12 days with rebel forces in Afghanistan says that Soviet control over the eastern province of Nangarhar is tenuous and is weakening. The rebels, he says, can walk freely and fully armed to within 2 miles of the provincial capital, Jalalabad. He says the city itself is held with only half-hearted support from the Afghan Army, some of whose officers secretly collaborate with the guerrillas. The reporter, Peter (Nismond) of THE GUARDIAN newspaper, says that during his time with the rebels the Soviet Air Force launched almost daily strikes against villages and rebel centers.

BAKHTAR COMMENTARY REJECTS U.S. CIAIMS OF KABUL UNREST

ID121715 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] The BAKHTAR AGENCY commentator writes: The spokesman of the U.S. State Department, Hodding Carter, gave a speech on Wednesday in which he attempted to distort facts about the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. He said, so to speak, that the situation in Kabul is deteriorating even more than before and that martial law is in force in Qandahar and Herat. Presenting such false reports to the public at large is a usual method of the U.S. Government and Washington official circles. It is an (?example) of the subversive policy of that country vis-a-vis the DRA and its revolutionary government.

U.S. official circles refuse to admit to the reality that the people of Afghanistan have acquired power in their own hands, and they are engaged in the construction of a free society away from the claws of the Western monopolies. The imperialists and internal reaction are staging their last struggles to disrupt the formation of a new society in Afghanistan. They employ very barbaric methods in order to attain these aims, be it the dispatch of armed mercenaries to the villages of Afghanistan, or burning schools, hospitals and mosques, or resorting to inhuman acts against schoolchildren, teachers and government workers. It should be pointed out in this connection that the U.S. State Department's spokesman and the Western press do not mention the collective poisoning in Kabul by terrorists, which has harmed hundreds of students and printing house workers, whose task is printing textbooks and reading material for the people of Afghanistan. Most probably, they have adopted silence toward the people of Afghanistan over all these criminal acts. For the United States herself and her fellow travellers have committed themselves to provoking, preparing and equipping with arms, including poisonous chemical weapons, the bands of mercenary terrorists who are carrying out such acts in a manner utterly devoid of all humanity.

The BAKHTAR AGENCY strongly denies the lies and rumors of the imperialists and the regional reaction regarding the situation in Kabul city and its environs. The noble people of Afghanistan shall give a stern and crushing reply to the counterrevolutionary elements.

The United States knows full well the Afghanistan peace proposals and their meaning, which is plain and simple with regard to the normalization of relations with neighboring countries. A political solution is only feasible on the basis that armed interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and all forms of interference by all countries must cease. It is now Washington's turn to show positive response to the constructive peace initiatives of the DRA. Unfortunately, however, the United States is resorting instead to hostile measures against Afghanistan.

KABUL WARNS OF IMMINENT DOOM OF NATION'S ENEMIES

ID121256 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 0935 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Dear listeners and respected compatriots: You are fully aware that the enemies of the sacred religion of Islam, the enemies of our proud homeland, the sworn enemies of our brave people and the great and irreversible Sawr Revolution--enemies who are bought with dollars--have recently and shamelessly been trying through inhuman means to obstruct the ever-increasing victories of our revolutionary and progressive government, which is the real bullwark of the toilers of our beloved country. In this way our enemies serve their murderous and (?seditionist) masters--the plunderer America and the heretic Chinese leaders.

Yes, these merciless, ignorant and uncultured enemies of ours have recently been struggling unavailingly to disrupt the educational and cultural order in our society. They savagely attack schools and other educational institutions and mercilessly persecute the students. But these inhuman (?monsters) must know that the time for their total collapse and complete and decisive death is very near. They shall soon be sent to the black grave, together with the whole of their criminal cliques.

Yes, our heroic and brave people are defending their proud homeland and the great Sawr Revolution with full awareness. They are aware of the antihuman and anti-Islamic character of these hired enemies--U.S. imperialism, Chinese reactionary hegemonists and the black reaction of the region--and shall allow no thief, highway robber and murderer to act against the interests of our people, revolution and dear homeland.

It is certainly so. Meetings that are taking place daily in every nook and cranny of our beloved homeland are the best evidence of our statements. At these meetings, as our dear countrymen are aware, the noble and toiling people of our country--including noble religious leaders, leading mullahs and other national and democratic strata--express their unreserved support for their revolutionary government and show their full and complete readiness to struggle against thieves, bandits, and mercenary murderers.

We are certain that the life of these hired criminals is very short now and that our people will soon be rid of their evil. We hope for the swift elimination of these lackeys of U.S. imperialism and Chinese reactionaries.

INTERNATIONAL GROUP ISSUES REPORT ON AFGHANISTAN TOUR

LD130817 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Jun 80 p 6

[Unattributed report "The International Association of Democratic Lawyers Proposes Setting Up a Regional Peace Zone"]

[Text] The International Association of Democratic Lawyers which had sent a factfinding mission to Afghanistan and Pakistan from 4 through 20 March comprising eight members including National Center for Scientific Research Director Georges Fischer, has just published its report. This delegation, which specifies that "its desire to visit some provincial places in Afghanistan was not fulfilled" was received by the presidents of the two countries.

Giving an account of its meeting with Mr Babrak Karmal, the delegation supplies this summary of the Afghan prime minister's analysis: "The revolution had only two ways out: either to vanish and see the country turned into a counterrevolutionary base or appeal for Soviet military aid which the Revolutionary Council did repeatedly. The Soviet troops will be withdrawn as soon as the foreign aggression is stopped".

For his part, Pakistani President Ziaul Haq said he is prepared to restore dialogue with President Karmal if the troops are withdrawn "although he has reservations about Karmal's representativeness". He also affirmed that "Pakistan was not helping the Afghan rebellion with arms or men."

The delegation paid particular attention to examining the conditions in which democratic freedoms could be exercised in Afghanistan and to examining respect for human rights. In this respect it noted that "the regime installed by the April 1978 Revolution while proclaiming human rights, frequently resorted to arbitrary imprisonment and executions: Under Amin's regime more than 52,000 people were executed without trial." Their mission left the delegation members with the impression that "serious progress has been made with regard to respecting human rights." Of course," they admit, "the situation is far from being perfect but it is appropriate to assess it in comparison with the previous situation and to take account of the troubles now tearing the country apart. [paragraph continues]

The political prisoners we met," the report specified, "bore witness to the fact that the use of torture has stopped," and the president and Afghan leaders assured and promised the delegation that "the use of torture is, and will remain, prohibited."

With regard to religious freedom, the delegation noted the Afghan Muslims' profound attachment to their religion and, citing the unanimous opinion of nine representatives of the clergy, stated that "since Karmalis rise to power, religious freedom has been restored and the Islamic religion has been observed again," whereas under Amin's regime "clergy and the faithful suffered outright persecution."

Having pointed out that the government was exercising "discriminatory control" with regard to the presence of the foreign press and "that it was difficult for a foreign journalist to enter Afghanistan," the report indicates "the presence of Soviet troops alongside the Afghan troops and militia," all unofficial interlocutors with which the delegation met, said of this presence that "it posed a serious problem." The report also states that during its stay in Pakistan "the delegation was not shown any direct witnesses or victims of the alleged use of gas and napalm."

In conclusion, the report states that "it is undeniable that the April 1978 Revolutionary process was initiated in a country whose economic structures and social relations were not ripe for any radical change and that serious blunders and excesses were committed." However, it emphasizes that "a certain improvement in the sphere of human rights and religious liberties has taken place." It observes that "the results of the leaders' desire to extend their political base have been very limited." It states that "most Afghans hope that peace will be restored and that the Soviet troops will leave." Believing that it has the duty to propose "a realistic solution," the delegation suggests the setting up a group of observers who would check whether reports"on the cases of infiltration and arms' supplies submitted to it were true and prevent, by its very presence on both sides of the Pakistani-Afghan and Sino-Afghan borders, any clandestine infiltration of men and equipment." As soon as this group became operational, the withdrawal of Soviet troops should start, it would be carried out in stages in accordance with a timetable agreed upon in advance. Negotiations should immediately be started between the countries concerned, with a view to applying to countries situated in the region, especially Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan, the principles which according to the United Nations should prevail in a peace zone--absence or withdrawal of all foreign forces, respect by big powers for the specific features of the area and settlement of any conflicts and problems by the countries situated in the zone among themselves.

BRIEFS

UZBEK MINISTER IN KABUL--Subkhankul Aripov, minister of public health of the Uzbekistan Soviet Socialist Republic, arrived in Kabul heading a delegation this afternoon at the invitation of the Ministry of Public Health to participate in the first congress of medical employees of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Professor 'Azim, minister of public health, the deputy ministers and some officials of the ministry, as well as a number of staff members of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul welcomed the delegation. The first congress of DRA medical employees is to be held on the 16 June in Kabul. [Text] [Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 11 Jun 80 LD]

RAO COMMENTS ON INDIA'S POLICY TOWARD AFGHANISTAN

BK121042 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] The government is in the stage of almost making up its mind on recognition of the Heng Samrin government of Kampuchea. This was stated by External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao during question in the lower house of Parliament today. Mr Rao was amplifying his earlier statement that the recognition question is under the active consideration of the government.

About the situation in Afghanistan as well as Southeast Asia, Mr Rao said India's efforts to improve the climate have met with some success. He said what we fear most is that the situation would escalate beyond control following big power confrontation. In order to reverse such a trend India will hold discussions with a large number of foreign governments, he added.

In reply to a specific question about his recent visit to the Soviet Union, Mr Rao said India's stand against the presence of foreign troops in another country has been categorically conveyed to the Soviet Union. He said the close India-Soviet relationship has never required the two countries to take an identical position on foreign policy issues, though on several matters our judgement is often similar.

He replied in a negative to the question whether India would withdraw diplomatic recognition of Afghanistan following the presence of foreign troops there.

Rao on Territorial Issues

BK130956 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao has described as unfortunate the United States move to strengthen its military bases in Diego Garcia. He informed the Rajya Sabha during question time today that this is being done despite the call of the UN General Assembly to establish a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean.

Mr Rao also informed the house that India has taken up with Pakistan its cartographic distortion showing Junagarh as part of Pakistan in official maps and books. He said it is the policy of the government to resolve such issues bilaterally.

He said the government's attention has also been drawn to the Chinese claim to some of the Indian territory as shown in the maps of that country. The minister told the house that the India-China boundary question has been matter of continued discussion between the two governments.

PRIME MINISTER GANDHI SENDS CONDOLENCES ON OHIRA'S DEATH

BK121639 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Several world leaders have expressed grief over the death of Japanese Prime Minister Mr Ohira. Prime Minister Gandhi in a condolence message said: Only recently we met in Belgrade for a brief exchange of views. I was impressed by Mr Ohira's sincerity and his concern for seeking peaceful solution to world problems.

DEFENSE OFFICIAL SAYS CHINESE ICBM'S POSE NO THREAT

BK121710 Hong Kong AFP in English 0949 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 12 June (AFP)--The Chinese intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM's) "do not pose any new threat to India," Minister of State for Defence C.P.N. Singh said in the lower house of Parliament here today.

Mr. Singh, in a brief comment on the subject during a debate, said it was not possible to observe China's recent missile rocket tests from India. He added that as the weapon posed no threat, it had not altered India's security situation.

HOME MINISTER REPORTS ON SITUATION IN TRIPURA

BK121637 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] The home minister told the Lok Sabha today that the center is not contemplating imposition of president's rule in Tripura. He said at the present delicate stage nothing should be done to weaken the state government. Zail Singh was replying to a calling attention motion raised by Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Bharatiya Janata Party, and others on the violent incidents in Tripura. The home minister, who returned from Agartala this afternoon, assured the members that the center will give all help and assistance to the state administration in dealing with the situation. Four battalions of the border security forces have been rushed to the state. The army was put on alert. More forces will be sent to Tripura if necessary. Seven hundred and fifteen persons have already been taken into custody.

Zail Singh said the situation continues to be tense and will have to be closely watched. The home minister said 315 persons lost their lives in the wake of serious outbreak of violence from the 7th of this month. Several hundred have been injured, houses in more than 100 villages were burnt and over 100,000 persons have been rendered homeless.

Zail Singh said that some persons have expressed the fear that the loss of life and property is much higher. The home minister conveyed the sympathies of the house to the bereaved families and to all those who have been victims of this violence. The government is taking all possible steps to provide relief to the affected people. He said the government will welcome cooperation from the public and voluntary organizations to give succor to the victims.

Zail Singh said one of the reasons for the disturbances was undoubtedly the effect of the agitation in Assam. It appeared that militants and antisocial elements have taken advantage of the situation. However, it is too early to come to a conclusive finding regarding the causes of outrage.

Despite repeated proddings by some members, the home minister refused to say whether any foreign power is involved in the present eruption. It is in the nation's interest that members should not press him to give any details, he added.

Appealing to members to rise above party politics and think of only the nation's interests, Zail Singh said the center will not do anything to weaken the Tripura government merely on the ground that it is run by an opposition party.

BRIEFS

AIR ACCORD WITH YAR--An air services agreement was signed on 5 June between India and the Yemen Arab Republic, establishing direct air services between the two countries through their national airlines. Air Marshal Jafar Zaheer, director general of civil aviation, signed for India while Colonel Hamud al-Kumasi, chairman of the Yemen Civil Aviation Authority, signed on behalf of the Yemen Arab Republic. At the signing ceremony, Colonel al-Kumasi said that the establishment of direct air services between the two countries would serve to significantly improve their relations in the economic, political and cultural fields. [Text] [Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1443 GMT 6 Jun 80 BK]

FOREIGN MINISTER SHAHI RETURNS FROM EUROPEAN VISIT

BK130519 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0500 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi returned to Karachi last night from Bonn after talks with Federal German Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher on the Afghanistan issue. He had gone to Bonn from Bucharest where he held talks with Romanian President Ceausescu.

Agha Shahi informed the Federal German and Romanian leaders of the tasks before the committee set up by the Islamic foreign ministers conference for efforts toward a peaceful solution of the Afghan crisis. Agha Shahi is himself a member of the committee.

Shahi Interview in Vienna

AU130816 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0506 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Edgar Sterbens report on exclusive interview granted to the Austrian radio by Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi "before his departure from Vienna"--no date given; with recorded excerpts in English with translation superimposed]

[Text] The countries of the Islamic world, above all Pakistan and Iran, want to negotiate with the Afghan Government, with the Soviet Union and with the Muslim rebels about a solution for the Afghanistan problem. The talks with representatives of the Kabul regime are to be held in Europe on neutral soil, possibly in Austria. This new proposal for negotiations from Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi must be regarded as sensational since Pakistan and the conference of the 40 Islamic states have so far strictly refused to establish contact with Afghanistan's Soviet puppet regime, because they do not recognize that government. The offer of talks does not alter anything about the Islamic world's basic attitude to the Afghanistan people, Minister Shahi explained.

[Begin Shahi recording] Our basic position is that the Soviet troops must withdraw immediately and unconditionally. But since the Soviet Union has refused to accede to this demand, we will therefore talk, with a view to finding a solution, with the Afghan regime, with the Soviet Union and with the rebels about a withdrawal of the Soviet troops and about the future of an independent, nonaligned Afghanistan. The fact that we do not recognize the Kabul regime is not an obstacle in the search for a political solution. The negotiating committee appointed by the Islamic conference is ready to have talks with representatives of the Karmal government at a neutral place in Europe, and we shall be prepared at the appropriate time to also visit Moscow to seek the views of the Soviet Government. [end recording]

The Afghanistan plan that is being propagated by the Islamic Conference--in addition to the demand for an unconditional withdrawal of the Soviet troops--includes the following points: recognition of the Afghan people's right to choose its own government; recognition of Afghanistan's political independence, territorial integrity and nonalignment; and creation of appropriate conditions for the orderly return of the 1 and 1/2 million refugees from Pakistan and Iran. According to Foreign Minister Shahi all politicians he met in Europe--Ceausescu, Schmidt and Kreisky--have welcomed this plan. According to Shahi, they declared that they would support this plan because it was more realistic and more likely to succeed than the proposal of 14 May, initiated by Moscow and submitted by Kabul, to the effect that Pakistan and Iran should first negotiate with the Afghan Government, that the United States and the Soviet Union should guarantee not to interfere in internal Afghan affairs, and that then the Soviet troops would be withdrawn.

The question of whether he could imagine Moscow's accepting the Islamic Afghanistan initiative was answered by Foreign Minister Shahi in the affirmative, and he explained his optimism in this respect as follows:

[Begin Shahi recording] The formula of the Islamic Conference is an attempt to find an honorable basis for a Soviet withdrawal and to seek a solution which insures the Soviet Union that an Islamic nonaligned Afghanistan will not pursue a hostile policy and that the Islamic world will never permit imperialism to use Afghanistan as a base against the Soviet Union or as a hotbed of tension. [end recording]

In this context the Pakistani foreign minister repeated that the envisaged talks with the Karmal regime would not be a precedent for the recognition of that government. The United States negotiated for years with North Korea in the 1950's without recognizing the Pyongyang rulers. He, himself, Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh and the Islamic Conference secretary general would represent the Islamic states in the talks with the Kabul representatives, for which Vienna would be a particularly suitable venue, he said.

Asked about the assertion that the Pakistani Government was preventing the approximately 800,000 Afghan refugees from returning to Afghanistan, Foreign Minister Shahi stated:

[Begin Shahi recording] This is totally false. We have over a million refugees who constitute a heavy burden for us. We would be happy if they left, but they do not want to return. And again, the essential condition for the return of the refugees is the withdrawal of the Soviet troops. [end recording]

The foreign minister denied that Pakistan is aiding the Afghan rebels with arms. If there were such aid, he argued, then the rebels would not have to fight with outdated rifles against Soviet troops with their modern equipment. And the fact that the rebels only possess outdated arms has been proved, after all, by the pictures taken by Western reporters in Afghanistan.

Foreign Minister Shahi could not, or did not want to, say anything--for lack of time--about questions connected with this statement, about the current situation in Afghanistan, nor on the Pakistani-U.S. relationship.

PRESIDENT HAQ SENDS CONDOLENCES ON OHIRA'S DEATH

BK121604 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has expressed his deep sympathy and most heartfelt condolences to acting Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ito on the sudden death of Prime Minister Ohira. In a condolence message the president described Ohira as an extremely able and experienced (leader) and said that during his term as prime minister the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries were firmly consolidated.

HAQ MEETS VISITING U.S. NARCOTICS OFFICIAL

BK130615 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] American Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics Miss Mathea Falco has appreciated Pakistan's efforts to control the production of narcotics. Miss Falco, who had a meeting with President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, told newsmen in Islamabad today that the president was personally interested in eliminating the use of narcotics in Pakistan.

PAKISTANI 'FREEDOM FIGHTER' ORGANIZES ANTI-HAQ GROUP

LD121132 Kuwait KUNA in English 1024 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 12 (KUNA)--A self-proclaimed Pakistani freedom fighter visiting Iran Wednesday announced that he had formed a broad-based movement of Pakistan freedom fighters both inside and outside Pakistan where all political activity was banned and strict press censorship had been imposed.

"I was waiting to see Imam Khomeyni and other Iranian leaders before breaking this news", he said.

Muhammad Ismail Chaudry, president of the Bar Association of Pakistan, arrived last Wednesday to hold "crucial talks" with Imam Khomeyni, Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and other Iran leaders. He was given the kind of warm welcome and publicity in Iran which was denied even to the Pakistani delegation which was here last week attending the international conference on U.S. crimes. Chaudry said he had told Imam Khomeyni that the military junta in Pakistan led by President Gen. Ziaul Haq had taken away from the people of Pakistan all fundamental rights, liberties, the right of self determination and the freedom of speech granted to them by God.

"No dictator or military junta has any right to take away the basic rights granted to a man by Allah," he said.

Chaudry said he was not afraid of martial law or the military courts and added he and his powerful bar association had vowed to topple the military dictatorship in Pakistan.

He said he had set up an office in Tehran of the Islamic Revolutionary Movement of Pakistan with Pakistan mojahedin in Iran to work in close cooperation with Iran revolutionary leaders. He refused to disclose the names of the five-member committee appointed by him to operate in Iran.

Chaudry rapped the Pakistan Embassy in Tehran saying "they tried and failed in sabotaging my visit to Iran."

"I have reported to the Iranian authorities that the Pakistan Embassy is interfering in the civil liberties in Iran."

Meanwhile, a Pakistan Embassy source said an unidentified person today called and threatened to blast the embassy if any of the Pakistani diplomats here tried to interfere "in our civil liberties" or tried to "chase" Pakistan freedom fighters in this country.

The official spokesman of the Pakistan Embassy when asked to comment on Chaudry's activities in Iran said "Chaudry should settle his differences with President Ziaul Haq inside Pakistan."

BRIEFS

SHIP FOR IRAN--The Karachi shipbuilding factory handed over another ship to the Iranian Navy on 8 June. This is the 14th ship out of the 19 ships ordered by Iran. [Karachi Overseas Service in Bengali 0215 GMT 9 Jun 80 BK]

MINISTER MEETS AL-QADHDHAFI--State minister and chairman of the National Council of Social Welfare Mahmud 'Ali called on Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in Tripoli on 8 June. According to reports, he exchanged views on bilateral relations. Later, Mahmud 'Ali returned home, ending his weeklong visit to Libya. [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 9 Jun 80 BK]

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH U.S. HOSTAGES

Officials Comment on Trial

NC121444 Paris AFP in English 1424 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Theran, June 12 (AFP)--The 53 American hostages in Iran will have to be put on trial if the international crisis caused by their seizure last November is to be ended, several senior Iranian officials here believe.

Dariush Foruhar, a minister of state and member of the nationalist Mellat Party, and Hasan Ayat, an ideologist for the Islamic Republic Party and close confidante of party leader Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, have both called for a trial, though for different reasons.

Mr. Foruhar felt that those hostages should be condemned who had used the cover of diplomatic status to indulge inespionage, according to PARS, the official Iranian news agency.

He thus appeared to call for the release of others not found guilty of espionage, afte an examination of documents found at the embassy. He called for a "quick judgment" after aninvestigation he called "top priority."

Mr.Ayat, for his part, said in a statement to AFP he wanted the trial of the 53 hostages to symbolize the trial of the United States and its repeated interventions in Iran.

At the same time Mr Foruhar commented that the capture of the hostages, originally a "revolutionary act," now only helped power-hungry politicians in both Iran and the U.S.

BBC Reports on Indecision

TA121544 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 12 Jun 80

[From "Newsreel"]

[Text] Two prominent Iranian politicians have been speaking about the fate of the 53 Americans held hostage inIran since last November. The matter will in fact be decided by parliament, but as Alex Brodie reports from Tehran it is clear that politicians are devided on the issue.

[Begin recording] Mr. Sadeq Tabatabai, who is head of the prime minister's office and at one point was himself being counted as a possible prime minister, said the hostages should be released. In an interview with the English language newspaper, Tehran TIMES, he said this will help promote the revolutionary values of Iran abroad. Tabatabai is close to President Bani-Sadr, but so also is Daryush Foruhar, who is entrusted by the president with Kurdish affairs. Mr. Foruhar, leader of the Iran National Party, said the problem should be solved by an immediate trial. Those found guilty of violating diplomatic immunity should be punished he said. He wanted the issue resolved.

Earlier this week President Bani-Sadr refused to give his opinion, saying it was up to parliament, but he did point out a problem with the method of trial. He did not know where it would lead if, as he put it, they were tried like the agents of the shah's regime. But if they were tried openly and allowed lawyers, some would ask why the hostages were accorded a privilege denied to others. And if, said the president, after a trial some hostages were found not be spies there would then be the question why were they held for 7 months.

The foreign minister, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, recently came out firmly against any sort of trial, but there is considerable feeling inside parliament in favor of a trial, and it is parliament which will decide. This is Alex Brodie in Tehran. [end recording]

Qotzbadeh Interview

AU121308 Vienna Domestic Service in German 12 Jun 80 1045 GMT

[Telephone report by Vienna Domestic Service correspondent Ferdinand Hennerbichler on exclusive interview with Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh on 12 June in Oslo--parts recorded, Qotbzadeh answering in English with translation superimposed]

[Text] I have just returned from interviewing the Iranian foreign minister. He began the interview by describing what he has been doing here in Oslo and what he was explained to the leaders of the Socialist International. He said he started by explaining what foreign policy Iran is pursuing. It is a foreign policy that first of all is directed against the superpowers, a foreign policy of emancipation for his own country, as a sort of independent movement in relation to the two big powers, which is also directed against the hegemonistic striving of these two big powers, both against America and the Soviet Union. He further stated that the crisis in which Iran and the United States currently find themselves was discussed and so were details of the shah's past, the Russian intervention in Afghanistan and the hostage question.

He made the assessment that everything here had been very helpful for mutual understanding and had taken a very good course.

I then asked him another question, namely, whether--as Chancellor Kreisky has sometimes said--it would be conceivable for his country to have a certain kind of neutrality. He said it would be conceivable in this movement of emancipation, but it would be a dynamic neutrality.

Then we got to the essential critical question, the question of the relationship between the Americans and Iran. He made a fundamental statement:

[Begin Qotbzadeh recording] I feel this question needs a hour and a half of discussion. But the fact is the major issues still are not resolved, and that is the nature of American intervention in Iran in the past 25 years. In Iran it has not been exposed. The nature of the crimes of the shah has not been exposed. The sufferings of the Iranian people have not been understood, and they constantly talk about the 50 hostages. So, the subject of the discussion should change, and then we discuss and we expose the cause of what has happened in the American Embassy in Iran on 4 November. As soon as we go to that direction then we are on the right track to solve the problem. And this is precisely the way we have proposed and we are proposing, and I hope they understand it much better now. And it seems from international responses that they are trying to at least listen to us as well. One of them is the International Socialist meeting here. They are willing at least to listen, and this is important. [end recording]

A short summary--the most important thing, the Iranian foreign minister said, has not been solved yet. Thus, for example, the American intervention in the past in Iran, the shah's crimes, the sufferings of the Iranian people are not understood. The hostage affair has been wrongly discussed.

There is a possibility of solution for him and for Iran, if the discussion is changed, and he is ready for this solution. It is also important for him that the Socialist International is a forum that at least listens to him, and that alone is important.

I then asked him: So far the events have been as follows: There was a great plan to release the hostages, the so-called Waldheim plan. It was a plan that was based on the activity of the UN fact-finding commission which so far has not concluded its investigation in Iran. It was to condemn both the shah's past and the American intervention. This report was to have been adopted in the Security Council, the hostages released, and then Iran would have stated that the seizure of the hostages was a breach of international law, and that Iran regrets it. I asked him whether he stands by this, and he said, he does so, now as before, but now there are some new nuances and one would have to see how one could come to terms with them.

Other important statements were a clear "no" to the United Nations. He said the UN fact-finding commission would not be able to see all 53 American hostages again. That is a very important statement. He said that either there is a basis that the International Red Cross sees all the hostages, as it has done, and that is enough; or the UN fact-finding mission will not be able to pursue its activities further. [sentence as heard] To my additional question about the possibility of releasing some of those hostages, he said this could be discussed, but it essentially depends on the overall solution.

At the end the interview was regrettably broken off. To show how angry a foreign policy leader of a country can be when one insists and always, as he saw it, asks about the hostages, which is a peripheral aspect, here is the end of our interview:

[Begin recording] [Hennerbichler] If you say that this is a main point, in-- [Qotbzadeh interupting] It is not, it is not a main point. But that is one point like the other points [words indistinct] What about the American hostages--to hell with the American hostages! [end recording]

A short translation of this: The main sentence was--said angrily at the end: To hell with the American hostages. These were some first impressions of this interview, which was a very positive and substantial one after all.

BANI-SADR DISCUSSES HOSTAGE TRIAL, ECONOMIC PRESSURE

ID121411 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 9 June 80 p 12

[ETTELA'AT correspondent Mansur Taraji exclusive interview; date unspecified with President Bani-Sadr: "President of the Republic Threatens Opportunities For Court Trial"]

[Text] Four months after his election as president of Iran Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr spoke to the ETTELA'AT correspondent for over 3 hours, discussing state issues of the day. The first president of the Republic of Iran replied to dozens of questions concerning developments in the situation of the country. The following is a summary of the interview, and the next issue will carry the complex text, containing Dr Bani-Sadr's plans and thoughts on the administration of state affairs.

Bani-Sadr is very optimistic about the future of the country; he believes that the unemployment rate fell last month and that new movement is visible in the government sector, although opportunists do not allow him to implement his programs more quickly.

The president of the republic says: I am sorry that in the revolution of Iran there exists a group of opportunists, and they have a past record which has resulted in their growth [as published]. Everyone who is not an opportunist and who wishes to render service in order to make up for the past is accused of being dangerous. The opportunists do not allow service and honesty to be the prevailing principle. On this subject, Bani-Sadr says that "intensive incitement continues against those whose intention it is to serve, and the term 'past record' has become a weapon of war in the hands of those who wish to occupy the top place on the pyramid of power."

In Bani-Sadr's view, the opportunists have placed the future of the country at great risk, and if they do not desist from their blackmail and provocations, by virtue of Article 113 of the Constitution, which obliges the president to implement the law, he will be forced to use the law to fight them, since if he does not carry out the duties which the law has assigned to him the community will assume the right to put him on trial for failing to implement the law."

Article 113 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran says: "After the leader, the president of the republic is the highest official authority of state; he is responsible for the implementation of the constitution and for regulating the relations between the three powers, and he is head of the executive, except in matters which concern the leader directly."

[Question] Does the government's writ extend throughout Iran?

On this matter Bani-Sadr says: In my view, the worst and nastiest way of ruling is through killing and violence. Deeds committed under this kind of rule are a form of materialism. As far as it is in our power, we must open a new horizon of love, sincerity and reconciliation to our opponents, unless they place at risk the existence of the country.

[Question] During the 4 months since Bani-Sadr was elected, has there been a decrease in the numerous power centers in the country?

[Answer] One of our difficulties is still the obstinacy of certain power centers in acting independently. Nevertheless, the power held by these centers is decreasing and government rule is becoming stronger day by day.

Political, judicial and social security is now more than it was in the past and groups have understood that they cannot create trouble for anyone in a willful and lawless manner [answer ends]

Bani-Sadr believes that the reason Europe followed America in imposing economic sanctions against Iran was because a new, stable banking system had been created by his colleagues (Nobari and Sarraf) in which the West would be powerless to control Iran's finances as it did in the past.

The president of the republic said:

"In future, history will judge how we succeeded in resisting empty-handed the economic pressures for America and its friends. Our economic philosophy has certain characteristics, which enable a country whose agriculture and economy were dependent on foreign countries to move some way along the road to economic independence in the shortest possible time."

[Question] As regards education and the cultural revolution, what advances has Iran made?

Bani-Sadr believes that: "The method we have used to Islamicize the schools has failed. Our schools are no more Islamic than they were in the past.

"We must recognize the reason for this as being the violence which we used. Young people and adolescents can never be taught anything by pressure and compulsion. The intellectual climate must be changed and methods and fundmentals transformed."

[Question] At the present time the question being discussed by hundreds of thousands of young people and their families is whether the universities and state schools of further education will be open or shut next year.

[Answer] Over the last 2 years the Islamic Revolution has put an end to a 2,500 year-old regime and has founded the Islamic Republic of Iran. Thus, in order to work out a new educational system in the universities and to carry out the Islamic Cultural Revolution, a much shorter period must be envisaged. How is it possible to close down the universities and add a new problem to the difficulties the country faces? I am opposed to the closure of the universities. Dismantlement and reconstruction must go together; the dismantlement of the old order should take place concurrently with reconstruction, and thousands of young people should not be left to wander around aimlessly. Cultural revolution means that students should spend their lives in a never-ending quest for knowledge. How can we allow ourselves to close the doors of the centers of science and learning in their faces? Does the "pursuit of learning" mean leaving thousands of young people to their own devices with no planned program of studies.

A new university order must be devised and implemented as soon as possible, and the closure of universities and colleges should be prevented, since we are screaming for salvation from dependence and we are striving to attain this. Would closing down the universities not mean that in the future we would have to import engineers, technicians, doctors, nurses, and dozens of other specialists? Is this the meaning of the struggle against dependence? If we manage to replace this blind materialism, which is extremely crude and in no way compatible with Islamic thinking, we can pull Iran forward at lightning speed. Those who are able to solve the problem of unemployment to some extent within 3 months, to reinvigorate the banking system and to get the factories moving, more or less, will be able to carry out more important tasks, provided that there is a wholesome atmosphere in society which permits those in charge of state executive business to get on with their work.

[Question] With the opening of the Majles, what form will the hostages issue take? Will the Majles deal with the problem, which has been the topic of discussion in Iran and throughout the world for over 7 months?

[Answer] I prefer not to say anything about this for I should not want the Majles to be influenced by what I or others say. The Majles must make any decision it thinks fit in its own, free atmosphere.

In general, I agreed with the occupation of the den of espionage, since the issue of the struggle against America and imperialism did not have to end when the deposed shah left the country. However, as regards putting the hostages on trial, there are numerous suppositions and problems which arise if we take this course. If the trial of the hostages is anything like the trials of the agents of the former regime, it is unclear what will happen. If the hostages' trial is an open one and they avail themselves of defense lawyers, some will say "why have you given these privileges to foreigners and denied them to others?"

Then, if the hostages are put on trial and it transpires that some of them are not spies, the question will arise as to why they were held in detention for 7 months. At all events, the responsibility for making a decision in the matter lies with the Majles.

On relations between the president of the republic and the Majles, Bani-Sadr said:

"No single individual should become the successor of the Majles. The Majles is elected by the nation and the deputies are responsible for their deeds before the nation. Everyone must carry out his responsibilities to the extent to which they are entrusted to him. Majles deputies must not be influenced by individuals. They should recognize the fact that they have a historical duty and that they must carefully implement the guidelines provided by the leader of the revolution and not allow opportunists to meddle in their decisions."

BaniSadr praised the work of the three-man team responsible for the negotiations in Kordestan in the following terms:

"When they accepted the onerous task, where were those who today are indulging in heroics and who are saying "compromise? Negotiation? Never!"

[Question] In that case, what danger most threatens the Islamic Revolution, the danger from the right or the left?

[Answer] The blow struck at the revolution by opportunists and the danger there from constitutes a greater danger, since the left does not have enough of a base among the masses to be able to become the ruling power in Iran. If a blow is struck at the revolution of Iran, it will come from the opportunists.

[Question] Which of the political parties in Iran sincerely supports Bani-Sadr, the Islamic Republican Party, the Fada'iye Khalq querrillas, the Mojahedin-e Khalq, the National Front, Jama, the Tudeh Party or other parties?

[Answer] No "party" in the real sense exists in Iran. These "parties" have emerged as a result of peculiar conditions, and none of them has a populist base. Thus, Iran needs an Islamic front which would embrace every group striving sincerely for the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

Bani-Sadr confirmed that the issue of the Mojahedin-e Khalq and their position has been discussed with the imam, who ordered that "an attempt should be made to make them understand Islamic thought and to throw off imported ideologies. God willing, may they sincerely choose the path of Islam."

[Question] Carter recently announced that since the Iranian Revolution began he has not allowed Iran's economy to advance a single step forward, and that he will similarly endeavor to keep Iran's economy in a state of paralysis. Has Carter succeeded in his aim?

[Answer] Opportunist forces have helped Carter. However, with the leadership of the imam of the community and the upright servants of the state, the workers, the farmers and selfless cadres, Carter has not been able to paralyze us completely, and despite his efforts the banking system in the country has gained great stability and the economic state of the country is better than it was in the past.

The president of the republic praised and expressed his gratitude to the commanders of the army, the gendarmerie, the guards corps, and the soldiers and warrant officers of the air force units and all those who are striving sincerely and with devotion and selflessness along the road to national rule in Iran.

[Question] If the West exerts more pressure on Iran in the political, diplomatic and economic fields, what will happen?

Can Iran face more economic pressure alone, or will there by no alternative other than to expand economic relations with the socialist world and the Third World, and will the pressure from the West result in a strengthening of the left in Iran, as certain official circles in Europe have commented?

The president takes a peculiar view of the matter:

"Iran will under no circumstances choose the left, and no pressure will result in Iran stretching out a hand for help to the socialist world. The Iranian Revolution is an Islamic one. Islam has its own spirituality and concepts. The nation of Iran will put up with any pressure but will never come under the umbrella of the socialist world."

[Question] The international conference on American interference in Iran got wider coverage abroad than at home. What was the reason for this?

[Answer] Opportunist groups are upset at anything positive happening, and they indulge in cunning ruses to prevent this. The imam of the community wrote to me and instructed that such a conference should be convened. A team worked day and night; 295 world personalities came to Iran. For the first time a world conference discussed this kind of evidence and America's crimes. This was a victory for Iran. However, the opportunists who seek to gain a monopoly of power, didn't they allow the results of this conference [incomplete sentence as published].

Over the 4 months since becoming president, is Bani-Sadr responsible for all things done by ministers?

The president believes he is not responsible at all, since it is the Revolution Council which is responsible for the deeds of the ministers, and he has not changed a single minister.

The president of the republic confirmed that when the Majles is functioning officially, the Revolution Council will be dissolved, the country will become normal and the revolution courts will adopt new principles.

PRESIDENT BANI-SADR GRANTS INTERVIEW TO AN-NAHAR

NC121332 Beirut AN-NAHAR in Arabic 11 Jun 80 pp 1, 11

[Text of undated Michel Nawful interview in Tehran with Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr]

[Text] Tehran--Since we met President Bani-Sadr on the eve of the presidential election, many things have changed in Iran. Big questions continued to loom on the horizon because we did not have the time to ask him about them during the flight to the city of Ramsar on the Caspian Sea. Yesterday, we again tried in Tehran to steel time from the president of the Islamic Republic. This president has removed all bureaucratic barriers. As far as the people and his relationship with them are concerned, he has become more of a caliph of the Muslims. President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr maintains incessant, daily contacts with the people. He has turned the luxurious offices of the prime minister into a house where all the Muslims can go to air complaints or seek consultations. Therefore, our meeting with him this time focused on the pressing issues; that is, formation of the cabinet and the ensuing conflict, Iran's policy toward the Arabs, the Kurdish problem and the confrontation with the United States and the Soviet Union.

The following is the text of the interview:

[Question] The results of the conflict raging over formation of the new cabinet might play an important role in the drawing of a dividing line between the Islamic line, which adheres to the imam's course, and the dominating current represented by some quarters of the clergy, such as the Islamic Republic Party. How does President Bani-Sadr view this conflict? What are the president's expectations?

[Answer] The Islamic Republic Party cannot be regarded as a harmonious political group. This is because of the divergent trends and the numerous currents which exist within this party. However, there is one current in this party which plays an opportunist and dominating role. It is also possible to say that every political group in Iran now represents a dominating and opportunist trend. Consequently, it is also possible to say that such a current constitutes a front. However, such a front is not strong enough to be decisive and effective. Despite the fact that it is active, the dominating and opportunist current is unable to settle the battle decisively. Iran's present plight goes beyond this perspective, although the problems created by the opportunist and dominating current are important. It is true that there are two lines. The first is represented by the Islamic trend, which rejects despotism and domination; the second is represented by the dominating and opportunist trend. However, there are other problems emanating from the other political groups, in addition to the problems generated by the different areas of Iran. If we take all these things into account, it is possible for us to visualize comprehensively the intricate Iranian state of affairs, which is not summed up only in the conflict raging between the two lines. If we take a close look at the Iranian society, we discover that there is a state of youthful dynamism which is constantly alternating and undulating. This youthful dynamism transgresses the limits of the general picture as it appears from outside Iran. We believe that the dynamic and effective young generation can solve all these problems, if we do not deviate from the sound course.

In view of all these factors, we realize that the opportunist trend has weakened vis-a-vis this generation.

The Kurdish Problem

[Question] The solution of the Kurdish problem would entail major results, be it concerning the domestic state of affairs in Iran or area affairs. Recently, you announced that Kordestan will soon return to the fold of the homeland. What do these words mean?

[Answer] The Kurds constitute one of the seven nationalities of which Iran is composed. They are authentic Iranians and they figure among the founders of Iran; they are no outsiders. Recently, we held an investigation in the city of Sanandaj. We reached the conclusion that only 1 percent of the people there are speaking of the question of autonomy and all that is connected with it, while the remaining 99 percent are focusing their attention on the economic issue and the question of security.

We are now facing the Kurdish issue through the armed groups which are in Kordestan. If the problem is one of the rights, then it was settled from the beginning when we endorsed the principle that every area resolves its own problems through a self-governing local administration. We made some amendments in the six-point program which we approved after they had submitted it to us. There was not any justification for the armed confrontation. We have in our possession the documents which prove that they began the battle. They did so because their analysis of the situation induced them to expect the army to prove unable to offer resistance and to believe that they were able to bring the army barracks under control and to seize the weapons.

Furthermore, and through a dialogue, we were able to reach a joint understanding with the Kurdish people and masses. This is because the Kurds found out that the armed groups were untruthful and that they pursued an erroneous policy line. The Kurds realized that these armed groups do not fight for their rights and interests, but they fight to achieve their own benefits and to fulfill the objectives sought by their masters abroad.

The Arab State of Affairs

[Question] One notices that the initiatives and steps in connection with the Arab state of affairs are characterized by confusion. It also appears that obscurity and distortion prevail in the stances taken in this respect. Don't you believe that there is need for a course of action which would bring about an intermarriage of the declared Islamic principles and the pragmatic criteria which would take into account the special nature of the Arab situation?

[Answer] The troubles prevailing in the domestic situation in the domain of political life inevitably and naturally reflect on this political life's external activities. Therefore, it is impermissible to say that we previously had a foreign policy so that this policy could be criticized.

Foreign policy toward the Middle East area, the Islamic world and the other countries of the world requires consistency and stability in our domestic situation. I believe that the new cabinet which we are going to suggest will have a clearcut policy in this respect. If the new cabinet is formed, the main line of our foreign policy will tend the foster the independence of the Arab area and to help or back this process. We hope the results will be fruitful.

The United States and Russia

[Question] Iran considers the United States as a major direct threat, while the Soviet Union constitutes the major direct threat to Afghanistan. How would you seek to stave off the two threats simultaneously in light of the theory of negative balance? Also, do you believe in a phased confrontation?

[Answer] There can be no phased confrontation, because it is imperative to check the two superpowers at same time.

At the same time we are fighting the United States to expel it from Iran, it is imperative for us to struggle to oust the Russians from Afghanistan. Stopping these two superpowers does not involve criticizing and condemning them, but it means freeing ourselves of subservience to them.

[Question] What does this mean in practical terms?

[Answer] For instance, our economy is tied to that of the United States. It is incumbent on us to break the bridges of this subservience and to cut the strings which control our economy so it can become independent. The very same thing applies to the political, military and cultural domains. It is also imperative for us to pursue the same policy to expel the Russians from Afghanistan.

[Question] Don't you believe that, meanwhile, the Russians will have penetrated Iran?

[Answer] Absolutely not. This is because the struggle against the United States is not being waged abroad, but within our country. We are combating the factors of American influence in our country. When we eliminate these factors, there will be no ground left for a Soviet penetration.

[Question] Does this idea stem from the theory of negative balance?

[Answer] Naturally, as we extract the roots of subservience to the United States, we cut the ground from under the likelihood of subservience to the Russians instead of the United States. The reason is that we are waging the struggle on the basis of intellectual, theoretical and social emancipation--and this is what will guarantee our independence.

MO'INFAR COMMENTS ON SAUDI, IRAQI OIL PRODUCTION LEVELS

LD121822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Jun

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, Petroleum Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar today announced at a press conference the results and resolutions of the recent OPEC conference held in Algiers.

He said: It was the wish of Iran, Algeria, Libya and most other countries to stand steadfast and be insistent with regard to the issue of controlling production levels. The two countries which were questioned more than others about their efforts to supply more oil to the market and to increase their production were Saudi Arabia and Iraq. Saudi Arabia stated that as long as a unified OPEC price was not set it could not decrease production levels. Of course, this was not acceptable to us. Therefore, emphasis was placed on the issue of controlling production levels and of reducing Saudi and Iraqi production. It was decided that each delegate upon returning to his country should report to OPEC regarding the reductions which each country can make in its production in the present circumstances. It is estimated that Saudi Arabia can reduce its production by 1 million barrels or more per day.

Concerning the basic oil price the oil minister said: The latest official basic price envisaged by OPEC for oil similar to Saudi Arabian oil is $32, and this has been unanimously approved. The price margin for the member countries is up to $5 and this depends on the type of oil and the country's geographical location. This will be added to the basic price. Of course this decision will be valid until September when this issue will be subject to revision and study by a session of OPEC oil ministers.

The oil minister added: Certain OPEC members like Saudi Arabia have great gaps with this basic price and they simply cannot increase current oil prices in one jump. They should take steps to bring it into parity with the official basic price over a period of time. At any rate, even if Iraq and Saudi Arabia wish to maintain a lower basic price this would not result in a lack of solidarity in OPEC.

Mo'infar said: Even in June we do not intend to revise the price of Iranian oil. The official price of our crude oil is already $32.50 per barrel and with the receipt of another $2.50 the total price of our oil will reach $35 per barrel. The oil minister added: The OPEC members were in total harmony regarding the price of gas.

In response to a question regarding the sale of oil to India and Turkey, Mo'infar said: With the sale of oil to these countries we shall not be encouraged to step up the production level. Even if our former relations with Japan were restored we would not undertake to deliver to Japan 530,000 barrels per day.

KHOMEYNI REPRESENTATIVE DISCUSSES BAHRAIN SITUATION

JN130856 [Editorial Report] Tehran International Service in Arabic at 0630 GMT on 13 June carries a live or recorded 30-minute interview with Hojjat ol-Eslam Hedi Modaressi, "who comes from Bahrain and who represented Imam Khomeyni there."

Asked about the real situation in Bahrain, Modaressi says that the heroic Bahraini people, who believe in God and the Koran, cannot but champion rights and combat oppression. The history of these people, Modaressi adds, is full of upheavals and revolutions for the sake of Islam.

Modaressi continues to say that "demonstrations have been prevalent in Bahrain since April 1980." "On the night of 13 April 1980, the Bahraini masses left Al-Khawajah mosque at 2100 and shouted God is greater. The masses then proceeded to Bab al-Bahrain Street. The demonstrations lasted well over 1 hour. Demonstrators chanted Islamic and revolutionary slogans."

Continuing, Hedi Modaressi says that "on 23 April 1980, namely, when Ayatollah Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr's death was announced, may God have mercy upon him, the masses staged a demonstration which left from the Manama high school and proceeded to Al-Hawrah quarter. Other demonstrations were also staged from the preparatory and elementary school. The demonstrators chanted slogans against the ugly crime against Ayatollah as-Sadr."

Within the context of his remarks on the demonstrations in Bahrain, Modaressi says that "the demonstrations that were staged following Imam Khomeyni's decision to mourn Ayatollah as-Sadr, turned into house-to-house fighting between the demonstrators and the antiriot forces. The masses confronted the tear gas bombs with their fists. The number of casualties was high. Demonstrators set the Iraqi commercial center and [words indistinct] on fire. They also shattered the glass of the (Taliot) hotel, which is a center for prostitution. The antiriot forces indiscriminately attacked the demonstrators, tossing the tear gas bombs at the houses and into every gathering in the streets."

Continuing his statements on the demonstrations in Bahrain, Hedi Modaressi says that several villages were the scenes of violent demonstrations against the authorities. On 15 and 16 May 1980, demonstrations were staged against the ruling authorities in Bahrain.

Commenting on the demonstrations in Bahrain, Modaressi says: "Indeed, it is the beginning of a 100 percent Islamic revolution."

In concluding his interview, Modaressi says that the Bahraini people are firm supporters of Imam Khomeyni and that the repression of the ruling authorities will only make the people more determined to carry out their struggle. Modaressi then calls on the Bahraini people to continue their struggle for the establishment of Islamic rule in Bahrain.

BUREAU ISSUES STATEMENT ON COMPLAINTS, DISTURBING IMAM

LD130630 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] The following statement today was issued by the imam's bureau:

In the name of God the compassionate, the merciful. Although we have repeatedly mentioned that the imam's bureau will under no circumstances interfere in executive affairs, unfortunately a large number of letters are received by the imam's bureau in Qom and Tehran seeking recommendations or complaining about ministries or government departments.

Once more he announced that this bureau, like the brothers and sisters, has severe complaints concerning the present state of the majority of ministries and government departments. But any improvement in the satanic [taghoti] state of these ministries, departments and government organizations should be carried out by responsible officials who, we hope, will take the necessary measures. [Word indistinct] we request that you send your letters to the premises of Prime Ministry, president's office, the section responsible for following up complaints, since the imam's bureau only answers questions regarding religious problems.

Groups and persons gather around the imam's residence and without any regard for the imam's health and the peace and comfort of the imam's neighbors, shout slogans and disturb the imam and his neighbors. They demand the implementation of matters related to executive organs. We ask the brothers and sisters to consider the imam's health and the peace of his neighbors and not to gather around the imam's residence without appointments. We thank all the brothers and sisters.

[Signed] Imam Khomeyni's bureau, 13 June 1980

REVOLUTION COURT ISSUES STATEMENT ON 'PLOT' IN ARMY

JN130605 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] The Revolution Court of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced in a statement issued yesterday that the heroic and noble Iranian Army has proved once again and through its struggle and confrontation of the plots which are being fabricated by counterrevolutionary elements, its loyalty and allegiance to the nation's imam and the Islamic Revolution in Iran. Indeed, the Muslim army personnel have proved that through their alertness and awareness and though we lack strong intelligence organs, they can reveal plots of the traitors among them and abort such plots.

The statement of the Revolution Court of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran says that our brothers in the army have managed, through their alertness, to uncover a network of a counterrevolutionary elements in the army--elements called the topplers [al-itahah]--in Iranshahr, which lies in the west of the country, and to arrest its members.

The revolution court of the army expressed its deep thanks to the personnel who have proved their allegiance to the people through uncovering this plot.

The Revolution Court of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced that it will begin to try the members of this network in the coming week. The Revolution Court requested the army personnel who have precise information on the issue to immediately contact the court's central department.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS TREATMENT OF ENVOYS IN BAGHDAD

LD121110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] According to our correspondent, a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced that at 2100 on 10 June, two Iraqi diplomats, while receiving certain documents, were arrested by agents of the Revolution Council's Office for Assistance in the vicinity of Seyyed Jamaloddin Asadabadi, formerly Yusofabad, and were taken to the Foreign Ministry. The Foreign Ministry immediately called in the Iraqi charge d'affaires in Iran. He was told that the two diplomats had been declared personae non gratae and must leave Iran at the first opportunity.

On 11 June, the Iraqi Government summoned Iran's charge d'affaires and declared that two Iranian diplomats must leave Iraq within 48 hours as persona non grata. After a few hours the Iranian charge d'affaires learned that the two Iranian diplomats had been arrested, at night, by Iraqi agents.

At 0700 the two released Iranian diplomats reported that Iraqi agents had gone to their homes and taken them blindfolded to an Iraqi security office. The Iraqi agents beat them for 1 or 2 hours, and after insulting them, transferred them to solitary confinement. The head of Iraqi security also threatened the two that if such incidents [as heard] were repeated there would be no mercy for any of the staff of the Iranian Embassy in Baghdad.

The Foreign Ministry again summoned the Iraqi charge d'affaires and strongly protested the injuries to and beatings of Iranian Embassy staff by Iraqi agents in disregard of human principles, international norms and practices governing diplomatic immunity.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETS IN OLSO TO DISCUSS IRAN

For materials on the Socialist International meeting that began in Oslo, Norway, on 11 June to deal with the Iranian situation and the hostage question, see the International Affairs section of the 12 June issue and subsequent issues of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

BANI-SADR LEAVES FOR MAZANDARAN, GILAN PROVINCES

LD121435 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, Islamic president of Iran, this morning left for Sari in order to investigate to inspect and investigate the difficulties of Mazandaran and Gilan Provinces. During this visit, which will last for 2 days, the president will inspect the Neka electricity generator and will study the problems of the region with officials and personalities of Mazandaran Province. At 1800 today Dr Bani-Sadr will give a lecture to the people in the Azadi stadium in Sari.

The Guards Corps of Rasht also announced in a statement that Dr Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, will go to Rasht tomorrow morning in order to study the problems of Gilan Province and to have discussions with the Islamic Revolution Guards of this province. On Friday morning, tomorrow, he will give a speech in the premises of the headquarters of national mobilization in Rasht, the former youth palace.

VIOLENT CLASHES BREAK OUT IN TEHRAN; DEATHS REPORTED

AFP Report

NC121501 Paris AFP in English 1956 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 12 (AFP)--Violent clashes broke out near the American Embassy in central Tehran today between religious extremist Hezbollahis and progressive Moslem mojahedin.

There were a number of wounded, reports said.

The incident erupted as revolutionary guards fired in the air to break up the two opposing groups. The mojahedin were due to stage a rally in nearby Takhti Stadium.

Deaths in Clashes

LD122034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] According to a report we have just received, clashes took place this afternoon during a meeting organized by one of the political groups at Amjadiyeh stadium which resulted in the deaths of a number of people. On the basis of the same report those wounded during this incident were moved to hospitals located near the site of the meeting.

Further on 'Confrontations'

LD130540 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] According to a report from PARS NEWS AGENCY, yesterday afternoon, following an invitation by the Mojahedin Khalq organization of Iran, a large crowd gathered at Amjadiyeh Stadium. During the meeting, after severe confrontations between the pro and antimojahedin groups a number of people were injured. According to a PARS correspondent, as a result of pressure from the crowd and shots fired in the air 12 people were hit, one of whom died in the hospital.

TWO GUARDS KILLED IN CLASH ON IRAQI BORDER

LD121040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0941 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Our correspondent in Ahvaz reports that the information headquarters of Khuzestan's Islamic Revolution Guards Corps announced that at 1100 yesterday when the brother guards were patrolling in the border strip of (Saramcheh) around the posts of (Mo'meniyeh) and (Khayyem),) they were attacked by Iraq's Ba'ath army. This report states that the brother guards, having made trenches in time with the help of the patrols of (Mo'meniyeh) post and the Revolution Guards Corps of the region and with the cooperation of the tribes, succeeded in forcing the attacking Iraqi forces to retreat. The Iraqi assailants had prepared extensively for the attack. As a result of these clases, which lasted until 1800 yesterday, heavy military losses and injuries were inflicted on the Iraqi Army.

The information headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Khuzestan reports that in these clashes two guards named Musa Baghtur and 'Abbas Farahan-Asad received the honor of martyrdom, and that two gendarmes called Daryush Yusofi and Fereydun Suzangaran were injured.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON SITUATION IN FIRUZABAD

LD121154 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] According to a report from our correspondent at the Shiraz radio center, the city of Firuzabad was closed again today. Many thousands of people took part in a demonstration to glorify the memory of the martyred guards and demanded that the government take decisive action in this area.

According to the same report, the highway from Shiraz to Firuzabad and Farazmand was closed again today.

Our correspondent in Shiraz was also informed that three guards who were taken hostage by illegal armed groups 2 nights ago in the (Jaygal) pass on the road between Ghur and Firuzabad, escaped at a suitable opportunity last night and arrived in Firuzabad.

GUARDS CORPS, GENDARMERIE OFFICERS TAKEN HOSTAGE

LD121156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] According to a report from our correspondent in Urumiyeh, yesterday afternoon the commanders of the guards corps and the Maku gendarmerie company, accompanied by another official from the Maku gendarmerie, while going toward the (Qelich-Lanmesh) pass, were taken hostage by an armed group near the (Takht-e Dozi) crossroads. The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Urumiyeh, in confirming this report, announced: Another member of the guards corps was also with the other three members of the group, but he managed to escape.

PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY VISITS SHIRAZ TO INVESTIGATE EVENTS

LD121740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] According to our correspondent in Shiraz, presidential envoy Ayatollahi, accompanied by the representative of the commander of the Islamic Revolution Corps, arrived in Shiraz today in order to investigate recent events in Fars Province. Later in the afternoon, accompanied by provincial Governor General Ayatollah Rabbani Shirazi and commanders of the gendarmerie and the corps of revolution guards of the province, he left for Kavar.

GUARDS CORPS ISSUES STATEMENT ON SEARCHES, INTERROGATIONS

LD121327 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] The following announcement was issued today by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Qom:

In His exalted name.

Following numerous complaints which have been made to the Revolution Guards Corps of Qom about the conduct of the guards when investigating passengers traveling in cars and their belongings, we felt it necessary to inform the dear people of Iran and respectable passengers of these points:

Various persons or groups are insulting and battering innocent passengers at gates of cities on the pretext of carrying out a campaign against narcotics. They do not follow Islamic conventions while searching for narcotics.

In this connection, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Qom reminds you that it has not been involved in any of these irresponsible affairs and that when undertaking investigations and searches it acts only according to the order of the prosecutor's office. Without causing trouble for innocent people, it does and will pursue the smugglers of narcotics.

The people need to be aware of the fact that Islamic Revolution Guards who are assigned to duty on the roads wear special emblems and carry copies of their mission orders and identity cards. The people should question anybody who calls himself a guard and is waaring a special uniform. And they should not attribute irresponsible actions by some groups to the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps without reason.

We, while declaring our firm support for the revolutionary measures of Ayatollah Khalkhali, again, as we expressed in his presence are ready as always to give all our available means to him in his campaign against narcotics.

HEROIN TRAFFICKER EXECUTED IN HAMADAN; TWO IMPRISONED

LD121150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Our correspsondent reports that on the verdict issued by the Islamic Revolution Court of Hamadan Hashem Sarani was declared guilty of sowing corruption on earth for selling 1 kg of heroin and was sentenced to death. The court's verdict was carried out at 0130 this morning.

Two other accused persons named Qasem Hoseyni and Vali-Ollah Nowruzi were sentenced to life imprisonment and 10 years jail respectively.

TURKEY'S ERKMEN COMMENTS ON MEETING WITH QOTBZADEH

LD121204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, foreign affairs minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, made a 1-hour stopover in Istanbul yesterday morning on his way to Oslo, the Norwegian capital, to take part in a Socialist International session.

In an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Turkish foreign minister, who met Qotbzadeh, said: Because of the importance I attach to the Islamic Republic of Iran, I came to Istanbul from Ankara to meet the Iranian foreign minister and hold talks with him. Regarding the issue of Afghanistan, he said: We have perfect unity of opinion with the Government of Iran on Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Dealing with economic relations with Iran, the Turkish foreign minister said: Following negotiations with Iranian authorities on purchasing oil from Iran, it has been agreed that a $200 million [as heard] credit be given Turkey for oil purchases. He also stated that a $300 million trading credit had been agreed on.

OIL MINISTER MO'INFAR REVEALS CUT IN JAPAN'S OIL SUPPLY

OW130017 Tokyo KYODO in English 0005 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 12 (KYODO)--Iranian Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar revealed Thursday that Iran will cut its oil output in the future and said that it will not resume exports to Japan to the levels contracted for this year even if Japan lifts its current economic sanctions against Iran.

Iran and 12 Japanese trading firms and oil refiners had concluded contracts for 530,000 barrels daily of Iranian oil this year.

The Japanese firms, however, stopped import of the oil in April due to Iran's proposal for raising the price to dollar 35 per barrel.

Mo'infar told a press conference following his return from the Algiers meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) that Iran definitely will not resume exporting of oil to Japan to the 530,000-barrel-per-day level even if Japan lifted its economic sanctions against Iran to press that country to release the American hostages. If oil exports to Japan are resumed in the future, he said that allocations for the 12 Japanese firms now suspending oil imports from Iran will be decided after making a study of the respective firm's posture toward Iran. Mo'infar did not reveal the names of the Japanese firms included in Iran's "black list" but declared it is clear that the firm's decision to suspend purchase of Iranian oil is due 99.9 per cent to political reasons.

The oil minister also revealed that Iran shortly will compile an emergency budget which will set oil reserves at some dollar 10 billion from the present dollar 23 billion in the current Persian year ending March 20 to cope with the economic sanctions imposed by Western nations. Mo'infar revealed that he will dispatch Amir Nasser Koohyar, the Iranian representative in Iran-Japan Petrochemical Co. (IJPC) to Japan on June 14 to hold talks with the Japanese Government and companies concerned on problems concerned with the project. IJPC is the joint firm engaged in building the complex in Bandar Khomeyni.

Mo'infar said Koohyar is being sent to Japan because Iran is dissatisfied with efforts made by Eimei Yamashita, president of Iran Chemical Development Co. (ICDC), the Japanese partner, for resumption of work on the project following his retun to Tokyo from Tehran in May. He said Iran's stand that worked on all of the plants in the complex be resumed remains unchanged.

REVOLUTION COUNCIL DESIRES PURGE OF LAWYERS ASSOCIATION

LD121928 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] The following statement was issued tonight by the Revolution Council concerning the need for a purge in the lawyers association:

In view of the need to implement a purge in the lawyers association, a need felt by the Justice Ministry's lawyers, the Revolution Council decided on its meeting 10 June to establish a body composed of Justice Ministry lawyers, as proposed by the Ministry of Justice and approved by the Revolution Council, to implement the plan based on the bill requiring a purge. As long as the purge is not completed, the elections for the lawyers' association will not be held, with the present board of directors continuing its duty.

NVOI COMMENTARIES DISCUSS OPEC, OMAN AS U.S. BASE

TA130827 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on June 12 carried two commentaries:

The first untitled commentary concerns the results of the work of the recent OPEC meeting. As you have been informed, the OPEC meeting in Algeria ended its work after discussing different issues concerning the countries belonging to this organization and passed a resolution. It was decided that during the next OPEC meeting, to be held in Baghdad on November 4, the question of the price of oil will be reviewed once again.

The most important issue discussed during the Algeria meeting was fixing a single price as well as the amount of oil production. Regarding the discussions for fixing a single price for oil, two attitudes emerged: On the one hand independent countries such as Iran, Algeria, Libya and Venezuela said that the price of oil should rise in proportion with the increases in the price of Western imported goods; and on the other hand, there was the representative of Saudi Arabia, Zaki Yamani, despite whose attitude the OPEC meeting was able to reach a settlement on this issue.

Unfortunately the meeting could not reach an agreement regarding the amount of oil production--there too the reason must be sought in the oil policy of Saudi Arabia first and Iraq secondly.

The OPEC meeting in Algeria ended its work with relative success and now all efforts should be directed toward unifying this organization because each OPEC member cannot confront wild U.S. imperialism, which supports the oil cartel, alone. It is only through cooperation that this cartel can be brought down to its knees.

The second commentary entitled "Oman--The Anti-Iranian Base of U.S. Imperialism," says the non-Muslim, traitorous leader of Oman has signed an agreement with the U.S. Government to provide the Americans with greater facilities for the air and naval bases in that country.

It was only a short while ago that the Omani foreign minister declared, during a news conference, that his country will not allow any foreign forces to either establish or pass in his country. Now we are able to see the real meaning of the false pretentions of the head of the Foreign Ministry of the Qabus regime.

All this is not surprising because after all what else can we expect from the ousted Mohammad Reza's brother, the traitorous Sultan Qabus. We all know that in the recent U.S. attack against Iran the U.S. planes had used one of their bases in Oman. Oman has put its military bases at the disposal of the United States, the international gendarme so as to place the freedom-seeking movements of the region under blows.

The Oman Liberation Front has issued a statement condemning this agreement, saying that the U.S. military presence in this region threatens the liberty, independence and security of the Persian Gulf countries, especially Iran. The United States does not desist from any efforts and plots to overthrow the actual regime in Iran so as to restore the former corrupt regime and it knocks at every door to expand its military presence in the region.

As you are aware, had it not been for the former shah's military support for this traitorous leader, the territory of Oman would have been cleansed of this subservient regime. It is now up to the officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran to pay attention to primary issues when confronted with foreign policy issues. The Omani regime is an antinational regime where many supporters of the former regime and Savakists have established their den. The Oman Liberation Front, which leads the struggle of the Oman nation, is the only true representative of the people of this country. Now that the revolution has succeeded in Iran, it is up to us to rush to the rescue of the front.